

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1837.

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Delivered to the MASONIC FRATERNITY  
at Flat Rock, Ky. on the Anniversary of  
St. John the Baptist, A. D 1847; by  
Richard Anderson, Esq., of *Walden*,  
Ky, published by special request.

St. John was the forerunner of Christ, and son of God—"the hand of the Lord, and with him"—he was called "the Prophet of the Highest." He went before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto his people, by the remission of their sins through the tender mercy of God, whereby the day spring from on high has visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, and to guide our feet into the way of peace. He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness," make straight the way of the Lord. It was made known to him by the Great Eternal of the coming of the Savior of sinners—by the spirit of inspiration, at the approach of Jesus, he exclaimed, "Behold the Lamb of God!" And again on the succeeding day, when Christ came into his presence, his soul burnt with devotion, with love and praise, led in the assembly of the Jews, he again exclaims, "Behold the Lamb of God!"

There are few inquiries more interesting in their nature than those which tend to inform us of the character and design of those institutions which have occupied much of the consideration of such men as St. John, the Baptist, and which could exert so much influence over the happiness of mankind. Nor can we, in any way, more readily effect the object of our research, than by an examination of the principles, by which their action

Ancient Palestine, the abode of our  
 first parents, and Phœnicia, the former  
 emporium of commerce and the great  
 mart for trade,—now deserted and desolate,  
 and only existing in their former  
 reputation. Egypt, the land where Joseph  
 provided his store of corn, and from  
 which the Children of Israel were led by  
 Moses,—once renowned for mystic sci-  
 ence and splendid literary pre-eminence,  
 now groans beneath the iron rod of the  
 death and barbarous Turk. Carthage,  
 the land of Hannibal, and once the rival  
 of Rome, and Numidia, the kingdom of  
 Massinissa now obey the arbitrary scepter  
 of the Dey of Tripoli. Greece, the  
 land of Epaminondas and Leonidas—of  
 Homer and Demosthenes, once the land  
 of liberty—the parent of heroes—the  
 nurse of philosophers—the home of orators  
 and poets—now the slave of a barbarous  
 superstition and ignorant despotism.  
 Rome, who for eight hundred years,  
 presented a long succession of triumphs,  
 is now fallen, though the ravages of time  
 and barbari have not yet entirely effaced  
 the marks of her former magnificence,  
 and her ruins now proclaim the  
 wealth and splendor of the once mistress  
 of the world; her splendid palaces  
 and temples—her domes, arches and obelisks  
 have mostly crumbled into dust  
 and the names of their founders scarcely  
 preserved from oblivion; yet Misoury,  
 unlike every thing else, has not inured the  
 same notwithstanding the ravages of time  
 and the destruction of king doms and empires;  
 and were I permitted to predict, I  
 should say it would continue to shed its  
 beneficent influence till the present  
 troubles of the world are blown into dread  
 annihilation and oceans, suns, and worlds  
 are consumed by the blaze of the avenging  
 judgements of Heaven.

"

Mas my constituents in an excited and  
 commendable thirst after that knowledge  
 which points us to the dark and untrou-  
 dlen path, which, if followed, will ulti-  
 mately lead us to the enjoyments of a  
 seat in the Grand Lodge above, where no  
 work shall be refused, no expectation  
 failed and no hope disappointed. When  
 thus considered and understood, it is  
 alone worthy the zealous study and at-  
 tention of its devoted members. Be it  
 far from me to say, that with its boasted  
 and acknowledged advantages it is syn-  
 onymous with religion; it is certainly  
 founded upon the broad principles of  
 Truth, as preserved and enforced in the  
 Bible, but it only calls forth our mem-  
 ory—our reason and our judgment, Reli-  
 gion in addition to Masonry, demands  
 our hope—our faith, and our unlimited  
 confidence; but it must not be imagined  
 that Religion has superseded Masonry,  
 for it remains for the Mason to prepare  
 his way for that period, when all men  
 shall be civilized by the Gospel—when  
 the lion shall lie down with the lamb—  
 when the morning stars will again have  
 occasion to sing together and the sons of  
 God to shout for joy. The Masonic  
 Christian can bring the wild Arab—the  
 infuriated Mahomedan, and the stubborn  
 Jew together in peaceful conference. Is  
 it then fair that an institution like this  
 should be considered as demeritic and  
 dangerous to Christianity? Who would  
 dare to counteract the commandments of  
 Heaven and insult the dignity of human  
 nature, by imposing restraints on the so-  
 cial, charitable, and benevolent feelings  
 of his fellow man? It is unworthy of  
 the present enlightened age, and of the coun-  
 try in which we live, and incompatible  
 with Christian liberality.

We acknowledge our inability to search out the secrets of the human heart; and consequently, like other societies, we are liable to be imposed upon; besides, we deem it our duty to extend the most charitable construction to human actions, on account of human frailty.— Judas communed with Christ, and Satan was once an inhabitant of Heaven, but was the Saviour less pure or less Heaven less desirable on that account? Is man a being of celestial origin, and are the destinies of time and eternity in his own hand? Did he command creation to be framed from nothing, and did he say let there be light, which was immediately obeyed? Did he snatch that flaming sphere, the Sun, from the dark caverns of chaos and hurl it with a ponderous arm to be fixed for ages in the vast wilderness of the Universe? Did he bid order and regularity pervade the immensity of space, and did he form those immutable laws, which every where exist throughout the vast profound of Nature's Arcana? No, he did not—so far from having the sceptre of command in his own hands, he was formed after the great fabric of the universe was framed. Man is only superior to the different orders of beings which surround him in the point of intel-

Masonry, the depository of virtue—of  
arts, philosophy, and freedom, enlighten-  
ed one continent in the days of its bar-  
barity, and now sheds its beaming in-  
fluence around the rising glories of another.  
Every part of created nature is the  
subject of its contemplation and its in-  
fluence. From the minutest ingredient  
of anatomy, up through all the gradations  
of beauty and of being to the spangled  
myriads of glories which surround  
light and its traces and reveals the wis-  
dom and benevolence of the Creator,—  
its principles, commensurate, as we say,  
with the existence of man, have surviv-  
ed the shock of time and the decay of  
empires. Nations have arisen—have  
triumphed, and have passed away, leav-  
ing scarce a fragment on which the eye  
of philanthropy might repose or whence  
history could trace the story of their time.  
The land of Mara, Facatus, and  
Tully, exists only in the decayless em-  
pire of the mind. Their descendants,  
standing amid the monuments of their  
country's freedom and the decaying  
tombs of those at whose frown the na-  
tions trembled, in unblushing corrup-  
tion, hug their gilded chains and smile  
over their infamy.

the Eternity that wipe from existence the little planet which we inhabit, when he shall gather in his grasp the splendid retinue of worlds which constitute his train, and call into judgment all the souls that have peopled them, then will the principles we profess survive the general desolation and be consummated in the glories of measureless eternity. 'The Author of our being has given us the power to obtain whatever is for our good if we truly strive. If we are conscious of our frailties, one aid towards reformation is obtained. Few can be considered as one of the three children who could walk unscathed in the fiery furnace, or with Daniel to dwell with lions in their den and wholly escape their fury. Most of us cannot claim kindred with those, if any such there are, who have passed the ordeal of youth and passion and worn imagination unburnt

or "with the ninety and nine who need no repentance." We must therefore strive to be of those, over whom, "there is joy in Heaven." With proper exertion, the cloud which may have surrounded as will be dispersed, and the light that it has hidden, shine brighter than before. If there be any who have avoided fully because they have experienced no temptation, or whose rectitude is the consequence of apathy and stupidity, let them triumph in their meritless purity over the failings of their fellows. Let us be prepared to say, "rejoice not over me, oh! mine enemy, though I fall I shall rise again."

When the rude blasts of war assail an unhappy country with its ravages, a debattled legions of kindred men are opposed in direful conflict; when all around perish by the victor's sword, and humanity stands appalled at the sight—the Freemason's extended arms pre-

engagements, belonging to his own sphere of action, in which she cannot, with propriety, engage, but in which she must trust his judgement, his prudence and discretion. Among these engagements, Masonry is one in which, let me persuade you, not let your opposition betray your distrust of him, which, if indulged, would greatly lessen your mutual happiness, by sinking you both in the estimation of society. For if a wife has not confidence in her husband, in the name of Heaven who would trust him? Although the most amiable and lovely part of Nature's works are excluded from our order, yet it protects them from the attacks of vicious and unprincipled men—should they be permitted to enter the Lodge, *Lore* would oftentimes enter with them,—jealousy would probably rankle in the hearts of the brothers and fraternal affection be perverted into rivalry—our ragged passions and coarser natures need the discipline of art and particularly of Masonry, to develop and improve those finer sentiments and feelings that teach us to feel the wants of others and to sympathize with misfortune. These qualities you have abundantly received by nature, and need no symbols to vibrate the chords of your sensibility. The feelings of woman are more exquisitely fine and their generous sympathy is more easily awakened by the misfortunes of their fellow creatures than the stronger sex. The salt water of pny, bedews their cheeks at the tale of woe, and their gentle bosoms heave with tender emotions at the sight of human wretchedness. They require not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols, to lead them to virtue. Their own hearts are the Ledges in which virtue presides, and the dictates of her will is their only incentive to action.

With regard to the benevolent objects of our society, it does not become us particularly to speak, for the hand of charity withers and virtue itself grows dim, when displayed with ostentation. Let then the smile of the beggar and the grateful tear of the widow and orphan, silently proclaim that it is the godlike province of Masonry to raise the cordial cup of consolation to the lips of desponding misery. Masonry harmonizes all mankind and makes one equal with another, whether they be kings or princes or even the greatest potentates on earth, they must all come down to the level with their subjects: those living in the roves of Siberia, and the wild Arab that roves in the scorching deserts of Africa can meet and hail one another as brothers—the sword will be sheathed—the javelin fall in the dust—

"Are such thy powers, blest Masonry divine?  
 "Blest be thy altars, cherish'd be thy shrine;  
 "And may his hand, who, heaven's high thunder  
 "horded,  
 "The mighty MASTER MASON of the world,  
 "Protect thy Temple."

Such a brief outline of our Institution, which, from its remote antiquity—its not certainly known origin—its mysterious preservation and its vast extent, forms the most remarkable phenomenon in the history of mankind. As far back as the human vision can penetrate, we behold her moving in its quiet majesty along the stream of time, apparently unconcerned in the events which are transpiring, but really exerting an influence over the concerns of men, mute indeed, but as extensive as the countries over which her votaries were dispersed.

The sketch which I have given is but a distant external view of the temple of our order. Every attitude in which it can be viewed, is striking and magnificent; but

In the earliest ages of man, when the human mind, untainted by the vices and prejudices of later time,—unshackled by the terrors and anathemas of contending sectaries, and the machinations of bigotted priests, the God of Nature received the homage of the world and the worship of his adorable name, constituted the principal employment of him, to whom the mysteries of Nature were first revealed. After the deluge the worship of the Most High was obscured by clouds of imagery and defiled by idolatry. Mankind were conscious of some great and incomprehensible cause of the uniformity and wonderful progression of the works of Nature; and bewildered in conjecture, they represented the great unknown cause, by such objects as appeared to produce the most wonderful effects upon the face of the world; from whence the Sun and Moon became the symbols of Deity. As the manners of the people became more depraved and their knowledge of truth lost in their apostasy, and their ignorance and superstition increasing with their debasement, they at length forgot the emblematical allusion and adored the symbols instead of the Divinity. I am afraid that the same charge may be made against some of the Freemasons of the present day; and that many are satisfied with the outward trappings of the order and neglect to study those grand principles, of which the decorations are but emblematical significations. The splendid parade on a Masonic festival—the gorgeous apparel to attract attention and make the vulgar stare, are, I am afraid, objects of more real concern to many, than the exercise of those acts of benevolence which are so strongly inculcated by the principles of our order.

To cultivate peace and good will toward men, to improve the general condition of mankind, and to worship the only true and living God in fervency and truth, are among the indispensable obligations of Freemasons. A firm belief and acknowledgment of the Supreme Being, the Great Architect and Ruler of Nature, forms the first essential of a Freemason, who ought cheerfully to submit to his divine commands and to rely on his almighty protection, whose wisdom cannot mistake man's happiness, whose goodness cannot contradict it.

Let me persuade you, my Brothers, to treat no person with contempt; it is repugnant to good manners and militates against the principles of our Institution. Pity the weakness of human nature, and cover the failings of a Brother with the mantle of fraternal love. Turn no one into ridicule under the specious pretext of innocent amusement, though your language should be decorated with bell-shells of mistaken wit. The subject of your railings will feel the keen wound; you will embitter those hours with pain which he had dedicated to festive gaily and social recreation, and you will make an enemy where you before had a friend.—To conceal from the world the failings of our friend, is charitable; to speak of his virtues, noble; but, to flatter him to his face and to revile him behind his back and point him out as an object of ridicule, hefts only the character of an assassin.—

The sweetest consolation and pleasure that we receive from society, is, in the enjoyment of friendship.—It smooths the rugged path of life, and dissipates corroding care from our brow. When our bodies are writhing with pain and our minds tortured with anguish friendship, sacred friendship, pours into the wounds, the sweet balm of sympathy, alleviates pain and makes sorrow smile.—Its influence is as unbounded as the horizon.

When the deep sighs of poverty assail your ear, stretch forth the hand of relief, and chase necessity and want from a brother's door. If afflicted by misfortune, comfort their souls and soothe them to tranquillity. If they are exposed to danger, give them your assistance. *Charity is the Key*. Some of our mystic fabrick. This amiable virtue, glorious as the beams of the morning, in whose beauty, thousands rejoice, is the vital principle of our Society.—The wants of a brother, particularly interest us, but merit and virtue in distress wherever they meet us, will ever claim our pointed attention. Honest, industrious men borne down in the world by the pressure of misfortune, not attributable to any misconduct on their part, but by the acts of an overruling Providence, ingulphed in ruin;—the lovely and disconsolate *widow*, (the sad relict of a faithful friend, an affectionate husband, whose cheerful labours had yielded her the comforts of life,) now thrown for protection and support on the bosom of benevolence; the *orphan* in tender years, cast naked and helpless on the world;—and the *aged*, whose spirits were exhausted in the toils of youth, whose shrivell'd sinews now unbraced by time and unable to procure a scanty pittance for his subsistence; these my brothers, are the true objects of charity:—to relieve such will be showing your gratitude to that Beneficent



In the language of another," what kind of man is he, who full of opulence and in whose hands abundance overflows, can look on virtue as distress and merit in misery, without pity? Who can behold without tears, the desolate and forlorn estate of the widow, who, in early life was brought up in the bosom of a tender mother, without knowing care, and without tasting of necessity, and not be filled for adversity;—whose soul is pure as innocence and full of honor; whose mind had been brightened by erudition under an indulgent father; whose youth, untortured in the school of sorrows, had been flattered with the prospect of days of prosperity and plenty;—one, who at length, by the cruel adversity of winds and seas, with her dying husband, is wrecked in total destruction and beggary; driven by ill-fortune from peace and plenty; and from the bed of ease, changes her lot to the dark dunghill for relief of her weariness and pains;—grown meagre with necessity and sick with want at her bosom hanging her furnished infant, draining off the dregs of parental life for sustenance, bestowed from maternal love, yielding existence to support the babe? Hard-hearted enviousness and proud titles!—can you behold such an object dry eyed? can you navorise grasp the mile which should sustain such suffering virtue? can high life lift its supercilious brow above such scenes in human life,—above miseries sustained by a fellow creature? Perhaps the fatal hour is at hand, when consolation is required to close the last moments of this unfortunate one's life.—Can the man absorbed in pleasure, roll his chariot wheels past this scene of sorrow without compassion and without pity, see the last convulsion of the deadly gaze, which paint misery upon the features of an expiring saint? If angels weep in Heaven, they weep for such; if they can know contempt, they feel it for the wealthy, who bestow none of their superfluities, what would gladden souls sunk in the woes of worldly adversity. The eyes of cherubim view with delight the exercise of such benevolence as forms the character of the good Samaritan; and Saints touch thin gold enlyres to hymn humanity's fair history in the realms of bliss.

Brothers.—Remember that we stand upon ground and amid the labours of the best and wisest of mankind. The gathered trophies of numberless generations are open before you. All that is lovely in nature,—all that is beautiful in art solicits our admiration and urge us to advance. Let us not pass with heathen indifference at the vestibule, but prosecute our search through the glittering apartments, until we shall arrive at the Sanctum Sanctorum or Holy of Holies and gaze undazzled upon its flood of glory. "May our lives become beautiful as the temple, peaceful as the ark and sacred as its most holy place, may our vibrations of piety and praise, be grateful as the incense, our love, warm as its flame and our charity, diffusive as its fragrance. May our exercises of charity be as constant as the returning wants of the distressed widow and helpless orphan. May the approbation of Heaven be our encouragement and the testimony of a good conscience our support." May we in fine, conduct ourselves not only as Masons in name but as Masons in every deed,—aid and assist each other in passing through the rugged path of mortality, not forgetting in all cases to endeavour to do as we would be done by, so that when we shall have finished the several parts assigned us in this world, and when we shall leave this transitory life, we may meet on the bright regions of eternal bliss and there sit down in brotherly love, singing praises to God and to the Lamb and to him that sitteth on the Throne forever and ever.

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
September 4, 1837. }

SIR:—Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all post-masters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department to dishonor a draft.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the moneys to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on drafts are hereafter to be made to the department, and forbidding the lending or use of the moneys belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed, marked A, B, and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about 1100 postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly or quarterly, according to the amounts, now retain the moneys in their own hands to be drawn for by the department. To about nine tenths of these, the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit: it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred, and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the department, to exceed, in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will certainly have the means of meeting its engagements, and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposit banks, is ever to be apprehended.

drawn for by the department, will observe the following regulations, viz:

Those whose net proceeds are five hundred dollars or more per week, will report the amount weekly to the Department. Fractions of weeks at the beginning and end of quarters need not be reported separately.

Those whose net proceeds are not five hundred dollars per week, but amount to that sum or more, per month, will report them monthly. The last month of each quarter need not be reported separately.

At the end of each quarter, all postmasters at draft offices will immediately ascertain the amount of net revenue accruing at their respective offices during the quarter and report it forthwith to the department, setting down the sums, if any, which may have been reported weekly or monthly, and deducting them, thus exhibiting the balance net reported.

All these reports must be by letter, addressed to the *Postmaster General*, which must be sent separately and not enclosed with the quarterly accounts, or tied to them, or to any other letter or packet, or other business. Nor must it be delayed until the accounts are forwarded, if it can be sent sooner.

Postmasters will not be permitted to use or loan out any of the moneys belonging to the department, but will keep them always on hand to meet its drafts. A violation of this regulation will be considered good cause for instant removal and prosecution. Every draft must be paid on presentation.

The travelling agents of the department will be instructed to call occasionally on the draft offices, without notice, for the purpose of counting and reporting the cash on hand, and reporting also the manner in which it is kept.

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.**

Northern Bank Ky.  
Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837. }

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement of the situation of this Bank and its Branches as they existed on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great respect, yours,  
JOHN TILFORD, *Pres't.*

His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

*State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, July 31, 1837.*

MEANS.

Bills discounted	2,475,446 57	
Bills of exchange	394,533 81	2,869,979 38
Suspended debt, viz:		
Notes discounted,	13,225 00	
Bills of exchange,	5,200 00	18,425 00
Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum,		1,006 000 00
Due from other Banks,		859,674 83
Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington,		76,005 50
Contingent expenses,		2,659 00
Cash on hand, viz:		
In gold and silver,	910,311 08	
"notes of other Banks,"	201,394 00	1,111,655 08
		\$5,944,499 90

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock—		
Paid in by the State 1,000,000 00		
" " Individuals, 1,565,405 00		2,565,405 00
Notes in circulation,		1,267,115 00
Due to other Banks,		891,145 77
Due to General Government officers, including Pension Fund,		196,710 11
Due to James Davidson, Treasurer of the State of Kentucky,		40,519 19
Due to individual depositors,		334,078 83
Due to Bank United States in 1, 2 & 3 years from 6th Dec. 1836,		553,142 68
Contingent Fund,		30,721 43
Reserve Fund,		30,721 43
Unclaimed Dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,		6,673 62
Discounts, Exchange and Interest,		14,902 92
		\$5,944,499 90

M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*  
Northern Bank of Ky., July 31, 1837.

**NORTHERN BANK KY.**  
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1837. }

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement exhibiting the situation of this Bank and its Branches on the 1st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, your obt<sup>s</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>,  
JOHN TILFORD, *Pres't.*

His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

*State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, August 28, 1837.*

MEANS.

Bills discounted,	2,501,626 02	
Bills of Exchange,	254,532 18	2,756,151 19
Suspended debt—		
Notes discounted,	13,225 00	
Bills of Exchange,	5,200 00	18,425 00
Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per ct. per annum,		756,000 00
Due from other Banks,		715,171 87
Notes of other Banks,		161,120 00
Gold and silver,		759,611 34
Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington,		77,332 80
Contingent expenses,		4,578 35
		\$5,248,330 74

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock—		
Paid in by State of Ky. 1,000,000 00		
" " Individuals, 1,571,950 00		2,571,950 00
Notes in circulation,		1,045,765 00
Due to other Banks,		459,215 73
Due to Gen'l. Gov't. Officers—		
Treasurer U. States, 156,674 57		
Post office Dep't.,	4,416 58	
John Telford, Pension Ag't,	\$34,891 00	195,078 85
Due to James Davidson, Treasurer of Kentucky,		11,019 62
Due to Bank U. S. in 1, 2 & 3 years from 6th Dec. 1836, with interest at 5 per cent.		553,142 68
Due to individual depositors,		297,906 70
Discounts, Exchange and Interest,		26,716 93
Contingent Fund,		51,000 00
Profit and Loss, balance on 5th July,		30,721 43
Unclaimed dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, in Lexington,		5,443 30
" " " " Louisville,		71 30
		\$5,248,330 64

M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*  
Northern Bank Ky., Aug. 31, 1837.

A letter from General Jesup, of the 9th instant, addressed to a friend in this city, contains some interesting items of intelligence. We learn from it, that the motive which prompted General Jesup to propose relinquishing his command in Florida, was his opinion somewhat hastily formed, as it proved, that public sentiment in Florida would require it. On this subject the General remarks:

"I am anxious that my motives should be understood and appreciated by you

the gross and offensive liberty thus taken by a nation professing for us respectful and friendly consideration.—*Bal. Amr.*

**The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.**  
—Dr. Morris in his Life of Commodore Bunnibridge, speaking of his last illness, says, "His intellect continued perfectly sound and collected, till about two hours before his death, when occasionally it wandered. At this time he called for his sword and pistols, which not being attended to, he raised himself partially out of bed, and demanded those instruments with great vehemence,—and ordered that all hands should be called to board the enemy!"

**ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.—Class E**  
To be drawn Sept 23d, 1837.—15 drawn numbers.

**CAPITALS.**  
35,295 dolls! 10,515 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,350! 2,000! \$1,750! \$1,000! \$1,500! \$1,400! \$1,300! \$1,250! \$1,200! and

**50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!**  
In this Lottery there are 33,305 Prizes, amounting to \$540,200.

**Tickets.—Ten Dollars.—Halves \$5.—Quarter \$2.50.**  
A. S. STREETER,  
next door to City Library.  
Lexington, Sept. 14, 1837.—37-td

**PUBLIC SALE OF CHAUMIERE,**  
LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY;  
One of the handsomest improved Places in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to the "Far West," will on **THURSDAY OCTOBER 10, 1837,**

**PROCEED** to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now offered for sale, is well known to the public as the celebrated *Chaumiere de Prairie* of the late Colonel Menzie; whether for its advantages as regards its location, being only 8½ miles from Lexington, and 14 miles from the Nicholasville Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber and water, it cannot be superseded in the State. The Tract contains

**400 ACRES,**

Well Improved, and can be seen by any person disposed to purchase at any time previous to the sale.

There will be also sold at the same time Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Hops in stock, and Fowls of every description; also,—**HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE.**

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in two pieces of about 334 acres, and 64 acres. Each piece being well improved with necessary buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold

**600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis creek, 5 miles from the town of Hartford.**

**Terms of Sale.** For the Land—one third cash in hand, the remainder in one and two years without interest, if punctually paid, the lien being retained on the Land. For the other articles—\$10 and under, cash in hand; over that amount 12 months credit, notes with approved security will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS,  
September 16th, 1837.—37-3c.  
Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

**Hunter, Hale & Harper,**  
(Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,

**I** HAVE commenced receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 43, Main street, their Fall Importation of

**American, English, and French, Staple AND**

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Comprising a general and very desirable assortment, for the present season, and approaching season. A good stock of **COLEMAN IRISH LINENS.** We invite an early call on purchasers, believing that we can please them in **GOODS and PRICES.**

II. H. & H.  
September 12, 1837.—37-1m.

**Fine Kentucky Jeans.**

**WE** keep constantly on hand, for sale by the Piece or by the Lot, **McFADIN'S** superior **MERINO WOOL JEANS.**

We wish to purchase 4000 Yards **COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS, 5000 pairs large heavy NEGRO SOCKS.**

**HUNTER, HALE & HARPER.**  
Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

**MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.**

**I**N pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, designating the 2d Monday in October next the time of meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on that day, at their office in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration all subjects relating to the affairs of the Company, that may be submitted to them. By order of the Board,

A. O. NEWTON,  
Secretary & Treasurer, Leg. & Ohio Rail Road Company.

37-1dm

**Administrators Sale**

**ON SATURDAY, September 30, 1837,** will be sold at the residence of George Clugston, three miles from Lexington, on Winchester Turnpike, the Personal Estate of William K. Clugston, deceased, consisting of

1 Young NEGRO MAN,  
1 do do WOMAN, and  
two CHILDREN.

**HORSES, 1 MULE, BEDS, &c.**

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, n. m., on a credit of nine months, for all sums over Five Dollars, hand and approved security required.

**GEORGE CLUGSTON, Admr.**  
Sept. 14, 1837 — 37-3t  
Observer and Rep. insert 3t

**FAYETTE COUNTY, Sol.**

**T**AKEN UP by James Brock, living 6 miles from Lexington, near the Versailles road, one **SORREL MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 13½ hands high, blaze face, a small white spot on the right jaw, long mane, and tail, walks and trots well, shed all coat, under leather strap round her neck, approved by B. B. H. of the Mar. phy, Jr., to \$120, before me this 26th day of August, 1837.**

D. BRADFORD, Jp.





For Mail Contracts—see Extra accompanying to-day's Gazette.

**MASONRY.** The ancient and honorable Society of Freemasons has been for some years declining in Kentucky, and indeed in most of the United States. Twenty or thirty years ago, Orations and Addresses were delivered semi-annually, in most of the respectable towns, explanatory of the principles of the Order. But ambitious men endeavored to unite Masonry and Politics, in order to subvert their nefarious designs; the consequence of which was, as it should have been, for a time to obscure and degrade the institution. We trust a correct estimation of the Order, is again beginning to be entertained, and the reader will find in this paper, a very eloquent Oration, delivered by Brother ARTHUR, of Monksfield, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which may be read with pleasure by the general reader, and with profit by the fraternity. Want of room must be our apology for not giving it an earlier insertion.

It would seem from the Eastern papers, and from letters, that Mr. Calhoun now coincides with the President, in his recommendation, that the moneys of the United States should be kept in the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, seems to have entertained the same opinion in 1834.—What may be the opinion of him and his friend now, seems to be a matter of uncertainty.—Yet to take the statements of certain Whig papers, we should presume, that the whigs are determined to let the government and the currency, of which they have prated so much, go to the dogs, or any where else, ere they will propose any thing for the relief of either.

The three Bills introduced by Mr. Wright of New York, in the U. S. Senate, appear to be the only important matters before Congress; and it is generally thought the session will be a short one.

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Finance, reported the three following bills, which were read, and severally ordered to a 2nd reading, viz:

1. A bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes. [This bill authorizes the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of millions, in notes of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. These notes to be signed by the Treasurer, and issued in such sum as the President may direct, and to be received in payment of debts and taxes to the U. States, and may be tendered in payment to the public creditor at par.]
2. A bill authorizing the further extension of the time for the payment of duty bonds. [This bill extends the time for six months from the first of Oct. next.]
3. A bill to adjust the remaining claims in the Deposite Banks. [This bill authorizes the President to continue the process of withdrawing the deposits under certain circumstances, which he has commenced, the money due to the United States to be retained in three instalments, bearing an interest of six per centum. The bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was then called up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, was postponed.

Mr. Clay had gone to Philadelphia to attend a sale of English Cattle.

In looking over the remarks of the Democratic papers, relative to the President's Message, we have noticed but one (the Richmond Enquirer) that has not approved the document in all its parts. The veteran of the Enquirer, sees much to apprehend if the treasure of the United States should be taken from the deposite Banks, and placed in the possession of the United States Treasurer. The course of all other governments has been to hold their own money, and not give it in corporations to loan out for their aggrandizement.

Because the general government indulged for several months, the banks which had been compelled to suspend specie payments from the pressure of the late war, it would seem to us to afford no apology for a similar indulgence to the present batch, who, if their own convenience only had been consulted, never would have suspended.

The talk of "special deposits," we deem unworthy the head that conducts the Enquirer. No bank would receive specie, for the pleasure of paying it out again, without the prospect of gain. Specious as may be the article of the Enquirer, it has not carried conviction to us; and the Editor having hitherto proved so true, we have no will give the subject a further consideration.

In the United States Senate on the 15th, the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the public revenue to the several states, passed, after some opposition by Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and Crittenden, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 17.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Campbell reported a bill imposing additional duties, as duties on certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub Treasury bill. The Mint and its branches, and the Post Offices and Land Offices are made the places of deposite, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire-arms, &c. for the purpose. Most of its provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Campbell also reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late Deposite Banks—read twice and committed.

Mr. C. stated that he had but two more bills to report, and they would be reported on Monday, when he would call the attention of the House to these subjects.

Whether the Mountain should go to Mahomet, or Mahomet to the Mountain, seems not to have been of material consequence to the great prophet. We copy the following from a slip of the Baltimore American of the 16th:

Mr. CALHOUN.—The various letters and publications which have lately appeared in the public journals, have doubtless produced the following letter, which we find in the Alexandria Gazette of Thursday: Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

"On the highly important subjects on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate.

"As to the calumnies which may be circulated to my prejudice, they are not unexpected. It is my rule to pass them unnoticed, leaving it to my countrymen to put them down.

"How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or reduced from my position! I live but to carry out the great principles for which I have maintained one every danger and difficulty. In my defence I have acted with and against every party, without blending with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement; and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object? Shall I permit him to drive me from my position because he has been driven on it? All I ask is to be heard. My confidence, in every justice, is in the force of truth and integrity."

Correspondence of the Kentucky Gazette. WASHINGTON CITY, 13th Sept. 1837.

"Mr. Calhoun has this morning reported a bill, authorizing the issue of 12 millions of Treasury notes, in amounts not exceeding \$100 each, payable in one year without interest, and from the maturity, and demand made, and payment refused, to bear 5 per cent. interest. It is proposed that these notes shall be thrown into circulation, by the payment of such public creditors as will receive them, and in his receipt for any public dues."

"The house, by a large majority, has this morning refused to lay the Texas resolution on the table; but both sides declare their unwillingness to have the subject discussed until the regular session."

[Our letter contains some speculations, which may or may not be correct—and as we have no room for their insertion or comments, we will await their development. The note will be kept in remembrance.] Editor.

The Bully again out. In the House of Representatives, on the subject of the election of public printer, Mr. Gholson of Mississippi, is reported to have said, "He referred to the influence of bank rags in the house and attributed the corruption of the press to great moneyed corporations. One press had been bought up at the cost of \$52,000."

This expression excited the ire of Col. Jas. Watson Webb, who attributed the observations as being personal to him, and wrote a most insulting letter to Mr. G. and one would suppose he was as anxious for a fight, as just before he saw Duff Green's mahogany pistol.

Had the course of Webb been taken by any democrat, how the Whig papers would have been filled with "breach of privilege." One would be led to suppose the Col. possessed great accommodation to have stood Mr. Gholson's cap so promptly on his own head.

The Mayor of New York refused to return the salute of the French ship of war which brought to this country Boireau, one of the individuals who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe. We have no very high respect for kings; but we have an utter detestation for assassins—and although the French Captain may have been a real gentleman, and entitled to the civility of such return, we can but approve the conduct of the New York Mayor, by thus showing his disapprobation of the course taken by the French Government. No packet or merchant vessel would consent to take the assassin on board.

There has been a severe and distressing cold in the Chesapeake bay, although we have heard of no lives being lost.

The affairs of Don Carlos seem not to be in as prosperous a condition as might have been anticipated by the previous accounts.

Mr. CHASE, (Van Buren) has been elected to Congress from Michigan, by a majority of 390 votes.

In our last, through misconception, we did injustice to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, by stating that it had purchased \$300,000 of the State Bonds. We derived our information from the President of the Bank who stated that "we have taken \$200,000 of the state bonds;" and the impression made was, that the bonds had been taken by the Bank; but we have since been undeceived—Maj. Tilford being a member of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, intended to convey the fact that the Commissioners had taken the state bonds.

**UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.** On Saturday last, the Lexington Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. HENRY B. PARKER, marched out of the city for the purpose of Target shooting. After twelve guns had been charged with ounce balls, and stacked against a tree, the proprietor of the land objected to the shooting on his premises; and when the men attempted to take their arms, two of them claimed the same gun, and in a little friendly scuffle for it, the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the thigh of Capt. Parker just below the hip, shattering the bone. Although the wound is a most painful one, and was considered very dangerous, yet we are happy to learn, that all the symptoms are favorable, and that his sufferings are not so severe as could have been expected.

For the Kentucky Gazette

MORRISON HALL, Sept. 14th, 1837.

At a meeting of the Students of Morrison College, held on Thursday, Sept. 14th, R. P. Hunt was called to the chair,

and T. H. Skillman appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to address the President, reported that they had done so, and received the following answer:

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13th, 1837.

To Messrs. Hall, Skillman, John Allen, Waller, & Wallace, a committee of the Students of Morrison College:

GENTLEMEN,

I received this morning your communication in behalf of the Students of Morrison College, and beg you to accept my cordial acknowledgements, for its kind and flattering expressions. I came into Kentucky with a high opinion of the generosity and manliness of her sons, and am happy to say, that that opinion has been strengthened with every year of my residence here. It would gratify me, did circumstances permit, to spend my days among a people who have furnished me much to admire and many warm friends; but the resources of Transylvania are inadequate to its wants, and I have accordingly tendered my resignation to the Trustees, that they may act in the freest possible manner for the welfare of the institution. If I return to the soil of my fathers, it will be a cherished gratification to carry with me, the recollection, that I do not owe a wholly unprovoked attack, and the first public me, of any kind, ever aimed at my character—in a Kentuckian.

With these sentiments, will you allow me to say, that I could wish a resolution passed by you, and published in the papers, had been couched in milder and more defensive language. As a minister of the Prince of Peace, it is my wish to assail no one, and if any one can be so unlike this hivalrous people as to assail me, (when rendered defenceless as a woman by my profession,) my most earnest wish is, to think upon the unspeakable greater wrongs of my Leader till I forget my own.

With unfeigned regard, and the warmest desires for your prosperity and happiness, I remain

Your friend and servant,

T. W. COIT.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, that the Editors of the Observer and Reporter and Gazette be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers. House then adjourned.

R. P. HUNT, Chairman.

T. H. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

**Of Ways and Means.** Messrs. Campbell, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton and Rhet.

**Of Claims.** Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Nennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell of Tennessee, Clark and Carter of Maine.

**On Commerce.** Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis and Mason of Virginia.

**On the Public Lands.** Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan and Turney.

**On the Post Office.** Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Kentucky, Palmer and Worthington.

**Of Elections.** Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Manry, Towns, Bronson, Panneybaeker and Hastings.

**On the District of Columbia.** Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Biernie, C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Hunter of Ohio.

**On the Judiciary.** Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Tincey, Martin, Corwin, Lyman, Garland, of Va., Hoffman and Potter.

**On Revolutionary Claims.** Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harper of Ohio, and Birdsall.

**On Public Expenditures.** Messrs. Halley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stranton, Ramsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett and Patterson.

**On Private Land Claims.** Messrs. May, Garland of La., Calhoun of Mass., Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Fariden, and Leadbetter.

**On Manufactures.** Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey of Conn., Holmes, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghass, Vail and Naylor.

**On Agriculture.** Messrs. Deberry, Lgan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph and Mitchell.

**On Indian Affairs.** Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Murry, of Ky., and S. W. Morris, of Pa.

**On Military Affairs.** Messrs. McKay, C. Leas, Glascock, Thompson, Gibson, Miller, Rives, Kemble and McClellan of Tenn.

**On the Militia.** Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hamer, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

**On Naval Affairs.** Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter and Williams of N. Hampshire.

**On Foreign Claims.** Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Drangone, Rencher, Pope, (Guthorne, and Fairfield.

**On Territories.** Messrs. Patton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Burden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

**On Revolutionary Pensions.** Messrs.

Morgan, Kagen-smith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Va., Shelby, Ewing, Grey and Loomis of Ohio.

**On Invalid Pensions.** Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Vt., McClellan of N. Y., Petrick, Stewart, Herold, Riley, and Stanley.

**On Roads and Canals.** Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKendall, Snyder, White of Ly. Fillmore of N. Y., Johnson of Md. Bicknell, and White of Indiana.

**On Rebal and Unfinished Business.** Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry and Peck.

**On Accounts.** Messrs. Johnson of Va., Grant, McClure, Shephard of N. C. and Johnson of Md.

**On Expenditures of the Department of State.** Messrs. Morris of Pa. Jackson of N. Y. Shepler, York and Andrews.

**On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury.** Messrs. Allen of Vt. Sheffield, Aycock, Grey, and Halsey.

**On Expenditures of the War Department.** Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

**On Expenditures of the Navy Department.** Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

**On Expenditures of the Postoffice Department.** Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup and Plummer.

**On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.** Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Meuliffe, Dunn and Ridgway.

**Highly Important.** The Montreal public has often heard of Henry Hughes, 1st or Royal Regiment, who possesses a receipt, said to be of great efficacy in that dreadful disease hydrophobia.

Yesterday morning early, application was made by a Canadian and his wife named Nant, for a piece of Hughes in the case of their son, who was seized with it five weeks since, and was labouring under all the horrors of infection. Hughes was immediately despatched, and on his way called on a physician, who promised to follow and witness the state of the patient, and the effects of the medicine. The child was suffering under extreme soreness and swelling of the throat, forming at the mouth, the fear of water, and all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia.

At half past 5 o'clock in the morning Hughes administered four drops of his remedy, during which the patient had undergone violent perspiration and slight vomiting. He was not relieved, and he drank, and swamowed some milk and water. At noon Hughes returned to visit his patient, and found the swelling much abated. The boy expressed a desire to rise from bed, and as the perspiration had ceased, Hughes consented.—At three o'clock he called again and found him still doing well.

Hughes is willing to impart the recipe to the friends, so that the public may have the full benefit of his remedy; or to any respectable committee, or individual, who will advance on a certain means to remunerate him for his secret. The name of the physician, we are not at present at liberty to disclose, though we have read his certificate.—*Montreal Transcript.*

From the N. Orleans Bee Aug. 25.

**LATE FROM TEXAS.**

We have received the Texas (Houston) Telegraph to the 5th August. The republic appears to be enjoying in full perfection the blessings of rational liberty. The elections have not yet taken place.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has resigned the appointment of Secretary of War, on account of ill health.

The steamboats Leonidas and Branch T. Archer, have arrived. Those boats are said to ply between Houston and Galveston.

Flour is selling at \$39 per bbl.

Gen. Houston speaks in glowing terms of the general appearance of prosperity which creeps over the view, on his tour to the east.

The citizens of San Augustine welcomed him in true American style; salutes were fired, a sumptuous dinner given, and the festivities of the day closed with a ball, ornamented by the elite of this beautiful and flourishing city.

Another dishonorable affair has taken place at Velasco; one of the parties was killed, the other imprisoned.

The Telegraph contradicts the statement made by the Texas Free Trader, that exporters are getting \$10 a day. They only get \$4 a day and many much less, the furnished soldiers resuming their toils of trade have fully supplied the demand for mechanics. The farmers in Texas, however, are receiving \$10 a day, and many of them more than twice this amount; farming is the profitable business of this country.

Numerous imperfect skeletons of an enormous size have been found embedded in the banks of the Colorado, supposed to be bones of the mammoth.

**LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.**

From the N. O. Advertiser, Aug. 25.

By the arrival of the schr. Helen, from Galveston, we learn that on the 11th inst. schr. Eliza Russell, six days from the Alacranes, was taken by the Texan schooner of war Brontos, off San Vessel English—cargo said to be Mexican property.

The officer in charge reports that the squadron had sent into Matagorda two Mexican vessels, loaded with dry goods. Also, that they made a descent on the coast, burned all the towns, (except St. Clara) from Cape Cartouche to Sinal, and captured several other prizes, which were destroyed or ransomed. All were well on board the Texan fleet; they intended to cruise a few days longer off Campeachy, and return to port.

The Helen states that in lat. 27 35, long 91 23 W. a very large shark was seen; its length was estimated by all on board to be at least 40 feet, as it came along sufficiently close to be distinctly seen by the crew and passengers.

Colonel Wharton, brother to the envoy from Texas to the United States, arrived by the Helen. He was among the persons wrecked in the schr. that took the Mexican prisoners from Texas recently, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for the Texan prisoners at Matamorras. It appears that Colonel W. and the others, after reaching the shore from the wreck, were arrested, and the policy of shooting them agitated among the authorities.—Fortunately, Colonel W. effected his escape in time to prevent such an untimely fate. The Mexicans are said to be collecting on the Rio Grande, and amounted to 7000 men; but much division prevailed among, and little danger was anticipated from the brave soldiery of the mighty republic!

From the New Orleans Bee, August 21.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Kuhl, of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following letter, received yesterday, from Campeachy.

Sir: On the 25th ult. the Texan schooner Brutus and Invincible, under the command of H. L. Thompson, of New Orleans, anchored off the port of Sinal, after having run over the coast about one hundred miles to wardward of Sinal, and burnt the schooner on the coast, and destroyed their engines, &c. I received a letter from Sinal by a prisoner to Colonel Cuts, the Governor, demanding \$20,000 as a ransom for the town. No answer being returned.

next day (the day a pilot of the coast on board) moored the vessel close in shore, to the north of the town, where the fort could not reach his fire, (the houses intervening between him and fort) and opened a sharp cannonading on that part of the town. The inhabitants immediately turned out and landed a twenty-four pounder from the fort down on the beach, in front of his vessel, which soon made his ship his cable and set out, when they went to the Alacran reef and there explored the schooner Abies, that had been sent there by Lloyd's agent at this port, to save the property of the British galliot "Little Penn," lately wrecked on that reef.

They have taken away the Abies, with what cargo she had on board of the galliot. There is one of them (I believe the Invincible) still on the coast to windward cruising.

A Mexican brig, and likewise the English vessel of war, are hourly expected here.

**SIoux INDIANS.**—We see by our Western slips that twenty-six Indians, a

Delegation from the Nedawakanton, Sisseton, Wahpeton and Wahpakoona, tribes of Sioux, are on their way to Washington, accompanied by Maj. TALLAFERRO, U. S. Agent there.

The following are the names of the principal Chiefs: Big Thunder, Iron Cloud, the Wind that Sinks, Black Eagle, The Cai, The Standing Cloud, The Floater, The Gey Iron.

Tobacco leaves between the beds, &c. and a decoration of tobacco with pennyroyal branches about the room, are a sovereign remedy for bed bugs—and we are glad to learn that the foul weed tobacco can be used for so good a purpose.—*Portland Adv.*

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, Mr. Lewis S. Fells son of Rev. M. L. Fells, of Harrison county, to Miss Mary F. Burck, daughter of James Burck, of Pendleton.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Hall Dr. Joseph Early to Miss Adelaine, daughter of James Rogers, Esq. of this county.

**DIED.**—In Fayette county, on the 9th day of Sept. (inst.) Greenberry Spiers, son of Jeremiah Spiers, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. on Friday last, Mr. Francis De Coss, a native of New York, aged about 26 years.

In Lanes county, on Sunday the 17th inst. Col. Thomas E. Smith, in the 58th year of his age.

**STREETERS LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

Class 34, for 1837.

67, 11, 68, 61, 64, 12, 13, 20, 49, 53.

A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.**

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well known in Job, a newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and their dues not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business of publishing, but not inferior to any in this State, but not a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, 20th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

**Good Bargains!**

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

**GROCERIES,**

**WINE & LIQUORS,**

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock;—to such a valuable concern it will be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, Housekeepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

**BUY BETTER BARGAINS,**

Than at any other time. *Best of the Mountains.* The buyers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27th of NOVEMBER NEXT, it will, on that day, be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as early as possible.

38-ttd BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

**THE PURCHASERS**

AT the Sale of THOMAS KEMPER, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Debts.

LEVI KEMPER, BENJ. KEMPER, Executors.

Sept. 20, 1837.—39-31\*

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd, are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

L. C. RANDALL, U. B. RANDALL, Agents.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by STOCKTON & WAGLEY, on Brush Creek, in Green county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of September. Notwithstanding every exertion was made by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &c., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on any part of the works.

Sept. 16th, 1837.—44-16 S & W

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing, will be taken at immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16, and from the country, would be preferred. August 10, 1837.—32-16

**THE SCHEMES** we are enabled to lay before our Correspondents this month are of the most *Splendid Character*, and are celebrated as "Sylvester's Favorites." Having always been particularly fortunate in similar schemes. Particular attention is requested to the "VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY," and early application should be made to prevent disappointment, and to insure the fulfillment of orders.

Address  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
140, Broadway, New York.

**\$25,000!!**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837.

**CAPITALS.**

**25 THOUSAND DOLLARS**

5,000 dollars: 5,000 dollars: 3,500 dollars: 2,322 dollars: 10 of 2,000 dollars: 10 of 1,500 dollars: 10 of 1,000 dollars: 10 Prizes of \$500—20 of 400 dollars &c.







# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1837.

No. 38 Vol. 52.

## Kentucky Gazette EXTRA.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

DANIEL BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

### ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

### PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1838, (except as herein after stated,) to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the department until the 10th day of October next, inclusive, to be decided by the 21st day of said month.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1838, the new service (unless it be of a higher degree than that now in operation) will be made to commence on the 1st of July next. These cases are specially noted on their respective numbers.

### KENTUCKY.

3201. From Maysville by Washington, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Harrodsburg, and Moreland, to Lexington, 61 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Maysville daily at 2 p. m., arrive at Lexington next day by 1 a. m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 a. m., arrive at Maysville same day by 1 p. m.

3202. From Lexington by Midway to Frankfort, 23 miles and back daily in rail-road cars.

Leave Lexington daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Frankfort daily at 6 p. m., arrive at Lexington same day by 10 p. m.

3203. From Frankfort by Harrodsburg, Clay Village, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Long Run, and Middletown to Louisville, 55 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort daily at 11 a. m., arrive at Louisville same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Louisville daily at 8 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 6 p. m.

3204. From Frankfort by Versailles to Lexington, 31 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lexington next days at 1 a. m.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same days at 10 a. m.

Proposals will also be received for the transportation of the mail on this route daily in stages.

3205. From Frankfort by Great Crossings, Georgetown, Newtown, and Centerville to Paris, 35 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 10 a. m., and at Paris same days by 2 p. m.

Leave Paris every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 10 a. m., and at Frankfort by 2 p. m.

3206. From Frankfort by Lawrenceburg and Salvisa to Harrodsburg, 31 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m., arrive at Frankfort same days by 8 p. m.

3207. From Frankfort by Elk Horn, Cedar Creek, and Silver Creek to Owenton, 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Owenton same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Owenton every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 4 p. m.

3208. From Frankfort by Liputa, Pleasureville, New Castle, Benesville, Bedford, Corn Creek, and Milton to Madison, Indiana, 53 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 m., and at Madison by 8 p. m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 m., and at Frankfort same days by 8 p. m.

3209. From Frankfort by Laputa, Christburg, Chosen Grove, Ballardville, and La Grange to Westport, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Wednesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Westport same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Westport every Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 9 p. m.

3210. From Lexington by Chilesburg, Colbyville, Winchester, Mount Sterling, and Flat Creek to Owingsville, 50 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Owingsville same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 6 p. m.

3211. From Lexington by Nicholasville, Shawnee Run, Harrodsburg, Perryville, Lebanon, Haystack, Allenton, Cambellsville, Greer'sburg, Monroe, and Blue Spring Grove to Glasgow, 124 miles and back, three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 12 m., and at Glasgow next days by 9 p. m.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg next days by 11 a. m., and at Lexington by 8 p. m.

3212. From Lexington by Donnersville, Georgetown, Big Eagle, Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Crittenden, Gaines' Cross Roads, New Lancaster, Florence, Dry Creek, and Covington to Cincinnati, O., 81 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Cincinnati daily at 10 a. m., arrive at Lexington next day by 5 a. m.

Leave Lexington daily at 9 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati next day by 7 a. m.

3213. From Lexington by Nicholasville, Burnt Tavern, Lancaster, Stanford, Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, London, Lynn Camp, Barbonsville, Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap, Penn., Tazewell, Sycamore, and Thori Hill to Bean's Station, 166 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at London next days by 9 a. m., and at Bean's station Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 8 p. m.

Leave Bean's Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at London next days by 8 p. m., and at Lexington Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 10 p. m.

3214. From Lexington by Athens (Fox-town), and Richmond to London, 73 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at London same days by 10 p. m.

Leave London every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 10 p. m.

3215. From Lexington by Keene, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Keene same day by 12 noon.

Leave Keene every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Lexington same day by 5 p. m.

3216. From Lexington by Centreville and Broadwell to Cynthiana, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 7 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Lexington same day by 1 p. m.

3217. From Georgetown by Marion, Leeburg, and Broadwell to Cynthiana, 20 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana same days by 11 a. m.

Leave Cynthiana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 p. m.

3218. From Georgetown by Great Crossings, Stamping Ground, Owens, Long Lick, Haydon's, Owenton, New Liberty, Big Lick, Beech Park, and Warsaw to Ghent, 57 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday at 11 a. m., arrive at Ghent next day by 7 p. m.

Leave Ghent every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p. m.

3219. From Paris by North Middletown, Flat Rock, Shippensburg, and Bird Eagle to Owingsville, 35 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Paris every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Owingsville same days by 5 p. m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Paris same days by 5 p. m.

3220. From Mount Sterling by Peeled Oak, Olympian Springs, Gill's Mill, Morgan, West Liberty, and Burning Springs to Prestonsburg, 89 miles and back once a week, to return by Burning Springs and Hazle Green to Mount Sterling.

Leave Mount Sterling every Monday at 3 p. m., arrive at Prestonsburg every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

Leave Prestonsburg every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Mount Sterling every Saturday by 8 a. m.

3221. From Mount Sterling by Red River Iron Works, Irvine, Crutcher Salt Works, and Grapevine, in Perry C. H., 103 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Friday

at 3 p. m., arrive at Perry C. H. every Monday by 6 p. m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Sterling every Friday by 8 a. m.

3222. From Mount Sterling by Aaron's Run to North Middletown, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at North Middletown same day by 1 p. m.

Leave North Middletown every Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at Mount Sterling same days by 6 p. m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3223. From Owingsville by Rice's Cross Roads, Licking, Triplett, Little Sandy, Logan, and Clinton Furnace to Catlettsburg, 77 miles and back once a week.

Leave Owingsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 5 p. m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Owingsville next day by 5 p. m.

3224. From Owingsville by State, Sherburne's Mills, Hillsboro', Poplar Plains, Flemingsburg, Mount Carmel, Mill Creek, and North Fork to Washington, 19 miles and back three times a week; also, from Sherburne's Mills by Martha Hill to Flemingsburg, 22 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Owingsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Owingsville same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Sherburne's Mills every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Owingsville, say at 8 a. m., arrive at Flemingsburg in time to connect with the mail for Washington, say by 1 p. m.

Leave Flemingsburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Washington, say at 10 a. m., arrive at Sherburne's Mills same days in time to connect with the mail for Owingsville, say by 4 p. m.

3225. From West Liberty by Blaine to Louisa, 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave West Liberty every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Louisa next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Louisa every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at West Liberty next day by 12 noon.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3226. From Prestonsburg by Martin-dale to Perry C. H., 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Prestonsburg every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Prestonsburg next day by 12 noon.

3227. From Picketon to Clifton, Va., 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Picketon every Friday at 10 a. m., arrive at Clifton next day by 10 p. m.

Leave Clifton every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Picketon next day by 6 p. m.

3228. From Catlettsburg by Canterbury, Louisa, George Creek, Paint Creek, Prestonsburg, and Lancaster, in Picketon, 91 miles and back once a week.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Prestonsburg next day by 5 p. m., and at Picketon every Friday by 10 a. m.

Leave Picketon every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Prestonsburg same day by 6 p. m., and at Catlettsburg every Sunday by 5 p. m.

3229. From Catlettsburg by Amans, Greenup C. H., Tyger's Creek, Kinco-nick, Rockport, Vanceburg, Carlsburg, Poplar Flat, Cabin Creek, and Williamsburg, to Maysville, 85 miles and back once a week.

Leave Catlettsburg every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Maysville next day by 8 p. m.

Leave Maysville every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 8 p. m.

3230. From Little Sandy by Oldtown, Trimble's Iron Works, and Greenup C. H., to French Grant, Ohio, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Little Sandy every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at French Grant same day by 8 p. m.

Leave French Grant every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Little Sandy next day by 10 a. m.

3231. From Poplar Flat to Concord, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Poplar Flat every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Concord same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 11 a. m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day by 1 p. m.

3232. From Maysville by Dover, Minerva, Germantown, Power's Roads, Falmouth, Grassy Creek, and Fishburg, to Gaines' Roads, 69 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Maysville every Sunday and Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Gaines' Roads next days by 6 p. m.

Leave Gaines' Roads every Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Maysville next days by 6 p. m.

3233. From Cynthiana by Claysville, Kentonown, Shannon and Murphysville to Washington, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Washington next day by 8 a. m.

Leave Washington every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next day by 7 a. m.

3234. From Cynthiana by Forest Retreat, Carlisle, Morefield, and Carter's Store, to Sharpsburg, and back three times a week between Cynthiana and Carlisle, 18 miles, and once a week between Carlisle and Sharpsburg, 12 miles.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same days by 1 p. m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana same days by 8 a. m.

Leave Carlisle every Thursday at 2 p. m., arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Sharpsburg every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same day by 1 p. m.

3235. From Cynthiana by Travellers' Rest, Falmouth, Flour Creek, Grant's Lick, Alexandria, Cold Spring, and Newport to Cincinnati, Ohio, 61 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Cincinnati next days by 5 p. m.

Leave Cincinnati every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next days by 11 a. m.

3236. From Cynthiana by Coleman'sville to Williamstown, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Saturday at 12 noon, arrive at Williamstown every Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next day by 12 noon.

3237. From Cynthiana by Ruddle's Mills, Paris, Clintonville, Wincho r and Boonesboro' to Richmond, 53 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Richmond next day by 2 p. m.

Leave Richmond every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next day by 12 noon.

3238. From Claysville by Milford, and Powersville to Augusta, 21 miles and back once a week.

Leave Claysville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Augusta same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Augusta every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Claysville same day by 3 p. m.

3239. From Falmouth to Neville, O., 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Falmouth every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Neville same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Neville every Wednesday at 11 a. m., arrive at Falmouth same day by 3 p. m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3240. From Gaines' Cross Roads by Verona, South Fork, Big Bone, Conner's, Castleman's, New Liberty, New Castle, Ballardville, and Floydburg, to Middletown, 80 miles and back once a week.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middletown every Saturday by 5 p. m.

Leave Middletown every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads every Tuesday by 11 a. m.

3241. From Barry by Visalia, Alexandria, Carthage, and Plagg Springs, to Point Pleasant, 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Point Pleasant same day by 2 p. m., and return to Alexandria same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Barry same day by 2 p. m., and return to Alexandria same day by 6 p. m.

3242. From New Port by Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., to Newport, equal to 3 miles daily.

Leave New Port daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Newport same day by 9 a. m.

3243. From Cincinnati, O., by Rising Sun, Ia., Ghent, Ky., Vevay, Ia., and Madison, to Louisville, Ky., 132 miles in steamboats; the mail to be delivered daily at Cincinnati, Madison, and Louisville, and every other day at Rising Sun, Ghent, and Vevay.

Leave Cincinnati daily at 10 a. m., arrive at Louisville next day by 7 a. m.

Leave Louisville daily at 10 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati next day by 7 a. m.

3244. From Cincinnati, O., by Florence, Ky., and Burlington, to Laurenceburg, Ia., 30 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Cincinnati every Monday Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Laurenceburg same days by 5 p. m.

Leave Laurenceburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati same days by 5 p. m.

3245. From Covington by Barry and

Taylor's Mills, to Mullen's, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Covington every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Mullen's same day by 2 p. m.

Leave Mullen's every Saturday at 3 p. m., arrive at Covington on same day by 8 p. m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3246. From Florence by Union, to Gaines' Cross Roads, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Florence every Saturday at 7 a. m., arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every Saturday at 12 m., arrive at Florence same day by 4 p. m.

3247. From Burlington by Francisville, Corneliussville, Petersburg, Aurora, Ia., Landing, and Rising Sun, to South Fork Big Bone, Ky., 36 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burlington every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at South Fork Big Bone same day by 7 p. m.

Leave South Fork Big Bone every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Burlington same day by 2 p. m.

3248. From Ghent to Vevay, Ia., 1 mile and back 6 times a week in a small boat.

Leave Ghent every day except Sunday at 7 a. m., arrive at Vevay same day by 8 a. m.

Leave Vevay every day except Sunday at 7 a. m., arrive at Ghent same day by 7 a. m.

3249. From Newcastle, by Brent's and Port William, to Ghent, 27 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Newcastle every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 p. m., arrive at Ghent same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Ghent every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Newcastle same days by 12 noon.

3250. From Newcastle by Bayard, to Shelbyville, 16 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Newcastle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Shelbyville same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Shelbyville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Newcastle same days by 12 noon.

3251. From Newcastle to Port Royal, 11 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newcastle every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Port Royal same day by 12 noon.

Leave Port Royal every Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at Newcastle same day by 6 p. m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July 1838.

3252. From Shelbyville, by Taylorsville, Bloomfield, Bardstown, Boston, Elizabethtown, Big Spring, and Lawsonville, to Harrodsburg, 100 miles and back twice a week in stages. One of the weekly trips to be performed by the way of Big Spring, and the other by the way of Lawsonville.

Leave Shelbyville every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg every Tuesday and Friday by 11 a. m.

3253. From Shelbyville to Mount Eden, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Shelbyville every Monday at 7 a. m., arrive at Mount Eden same day by 12 noon.

Leave Mount Eden every Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Shelbyville same day by 6 p. m.

3254. From Louisville, by Harmony Landing, Brownshoro', La Grange, Westport, and Bedford, to Port William, 56 miles and back twice a week. One of the weekly trips to be performed by La Grange, and the other by the way of Westport.

Leave Louisville every Monday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Port William next days by 12 noon.

Leave Port William every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at Louisville next days by 8 p. m.

3255. From Louisville, by Salina, West Point, Elizabethtown, Nolen, Melrose, Mumfordsville, Three Forks, and Dripping Spring, to Bowling Green, 110 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Louisville daily at 9 a. m., arrive at Bowling Green next day by 9 p. m.

Leave Bowling Green daily at 5 a. m., arrive at Louisville next days by 6 p. m.

Separate proposals are invited to carry this mail at the rate of not less than four miles per hour running time, and for any greater speed that may be offered in vehicles constructed according



[Continued from First Page.]

a m, arrive at Manchester next day by 8 p m.  
Leave Manchester every Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Richmond every Monday by 5 p m.  
3263. From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt Works and Mount Vernon, to Somerset 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Richmond every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Somerset next day by 12 noon.  
Leave Somerset every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Richmond next day by 8 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3264. From Perry C. H. to Manchester, 40 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 12 noon, arrive at Manchester next day by 3 p m.  
Leave Manchester every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 7 p m.  
3265. From Perry C. H. by Carr's Fork, Brushiersville, Poor Fork, Turkey Cove and Stone Gap, to Estillville, Va., 75 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Perry C. H. every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Estillville next day by 6 p m.  
Leave Estillville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p m.  
3266. From London by Diana to Manchester, 21 miles and back twice a week.  
Leave London every Wednesday and Friday at 6 n m, arrive at Manchester same days by 3 p m.  
Leave Manchester every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at London same days by 3 p m.  
3267. From London by Whitley C. H. and Clear Fork to Jacksboro', Tenn., 63 miles and back once a week.  
Leave London every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksboro' next day by 5 p m.  
Leave Jacksboro' every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at London next day by 5 p m.  
3268. From Cumberland Ford by Harlan C. H. to Jonesville, Va., 51 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Cumberland Ford every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Jonesville next day by 11 a m.  
Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Cumberland Ford next day by 6 p m.  
3269. From Somerset by Faris Coal Mines and Mouth of Laurel to Rockholts, 46 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 n m, arrive at Rockholts next day by 11 a m.  
Leave Rockholts every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Somerset next day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3270. From Monticello by Jellico and Whitley c. h. to Barbourville and back, once a week, 71 miles.  
Leave Monticello every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Barbourville next day by 6 p m.  
Leave Barbourville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Monticello next day by 6 p m.  
3271. From Monticello by Van Winkles to Jamestown, Tennessee, 35 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3272. From Jamestown by Crookburg to Burkesville, 25 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Burkesville same day by 3 p m.  
Leave Burkesville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3273. From Burkesville by Hanover, Kettle Creek, Mouth of Obed River, Salina, Tenn., Butler's and Meigsville to Gainesboro', 50 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Gainesboro' next day by 11 a m.  
Leave Gainesboro' every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Burkesville next day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3274. From Columbia by Crookburg and Seventy-six to Elliott's Cross Roads, 30 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 1 a m, arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads same day by 9 p m.  
Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p m.  
3275. From Columbia by Breedings, Burkesville and Paoli to Elliott's Cross Roads, 52 miles and back, once a week, return by Crookburg creek.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads next day by 12 m.  
Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Columbia next day by 7 p m.  
3276. From Columbia by Nuttsville to Liberty, 29 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Liberty same day by 4 p m.  
Leave Liberty every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m.  
3277. From Bardstown by Loretto to Lebanon, and return by Raywick, Rolling Fork, and New Haven to Bardstown, equal to 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bardstown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 m.  
Leave Lebanon every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Bardstown next day by 8 p m.  
3278. From High Grove by Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin to Harrodsburg, 36 miles and back once a week.  
Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 5 n m, arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Harrodsburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at High Grove same day by 6 p m.  
3279. From Elizabethtown by Hodgenville, Summersville, Greensburg, and Haskinsville, to Columbia, 58 miles and back, twice a week in stages.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p m.  
Leave Columbia every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown same days by 9 p m.  
3280. From Elizabethtown by Stevensburg, Litchfield Morgantown, and Berry's Lick, to Russellville, 90 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Russellville every Saturday by 8 p m.  
Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown every Thursday by 12 m.  
3281. From Elizabethtown by Howell's Springs, Little York, Brandenburg, and Booneport to Fredonia, Indiana, 55 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fredonia next day by 12 m.  
Leave Fredonia every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 7 p m.  
3282. From Munfordsville by Horsewell, Glasgow, Merry Oaks, and Cool Spring, to Bowling Green, 51 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.  
Leave Munfordsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Glasgow same day by 12 noon, and at Bowling Green same days by 7 p m.  
Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Glasgow same days by 12 noon, and at Munfordsville by 7 p m.  
3283. From Greensburg by Etna Fountain, Powder Mills, Glenn Brook, Munfordsville, and Middletown to Litchfield, 60 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Greensburg every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Litchfield next day by 5 p m.  
Leave Litchfield every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensburg next day by 5 p m.  
3284. From Monroe by Horsewell and Prewett's Knob, to Three Forks, 22 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Monroe every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Three Forks same day by 12 noon.  
Leave Three Forks every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Monroe same day by 8 p m.  
3285. From Glasgow by Lewis, Scottsville, Belvidere, Te., Gallatin, and Hendersonville to Nashville, 83 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.  
Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Nashville next days by 5 p m.  
Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.  
3286. From Glasgow by Pace's, Edmonston, and Marrow Bone, to Burkesville, 10 miles and back twice a week.  
Leave Glasgow every Monday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Burkesville next days by 8 p m.  
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 a m, arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.  
3287. From Glasgow by Rocky Hill, Ferguson's Store, Peter's Creek, Tompkinsville, and Centre Point, to Marrow Bone, and return by way of Tompkinsville, Hughes's, Peter's Creek, and Rocky Hill to Glasgow, equal to 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Glasgow every Monday at 12 p m, arrive at Marrow Bone next day by 5 p m.  
Leave Marrow Bone every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Glasgow next day by 12 noon.  
3288. From Tompkinsville by Lourey's Store and Dunn's Cross Roads, Te., to Gallatin, 15 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.  
Leave Gallatin every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3289. From Tompkinsville by John Meadows, on the east fork of Barren river, John Meadows's on Salt Lick of Barren river, and Cooper's, to Gallatin, Te., 45 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Tompkinsville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.  
Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3290. From Scottsville by Carpenter's Mills, Hickory Flat, Franklin, and Hague to Russellville, 44 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Scottsville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Russellville same day by 9 p m.  
Leave Russellville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Scottsville same day by 9 p m.  
3291. From Scottsville by Allen's

Spings, to Bowling Green, 25 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Bowling Green same day by 1 p m.  
Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 n m, arrive at Scottsville same day by 1 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3292. From Bowling Green, by Franklin, McCreary's, Te., Mulloy's Tyree Springs, Mansker's Creek, and Pleasant Hill to Nashville, 60 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.  
Leave Bowling Green daily at 4 n m, arrive at Nashville same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Nashville daily at 6 a m, arrive at Bowling Green same day by 9 p m.  
Separate proposals are invited to carry this mail at the rate of not less than four miles per hour running time, and for any greater speed that may be offered in vehicles constructed according to a model to be prescribed by the department, in which the mails shall be secured under lock and key, with the privilege of carrying three passengers only, in seats made for the purpose on the outside.  
3293. From Bowling Green by South Union, Russellville, Adairsville, and Springfield, Te., to Nashville, 78 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.  
Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 10 a m, and at Nashville same days by 10 p m.  
Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 2 p m, and at Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 10 p m.  
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail daily between Bowling Green and Russellville, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.  
3294. From Bowling Green by Loont Forest, Morgantown, Hartford Panthers Creek, and Owensboro', to Rockport, Indiana, 84 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Bowling Green every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Rockport every Friday by 12 noon.  
Leave Rockport every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Bowling Green every Sunday by 3 p m.  
3295. From Dripping Spring by Camelsden Springs, Brownsville, Litchfield, Hudsonville, Hardinsburg, and Stevensport to Rome, Indiana, 72 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Dripping Spring every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Rome next day by 6 p m.  
Leave Rome every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Dripping Spring next day by 6 p m.  
3296. From Hardinsburg by Planter's Hall, Green's Mount Pleasant, Hartford, Lewisburg, Greenville and McKinney's Mills to Hopkinsville and back once a week, 95 miles.  
Leave Hardinsburg every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville every Tuesday by 1 p m.  
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday at 24 p m, arrive at Hardinsburg every Friday by 8 p m.  
3297. From Cloverport by Greene's, Caneyville and Rough Creek Falls to Banaville, 57 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Cloverport every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Brownsville next day by 6 p m.  
Leave Brownsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3298. From Cloverport by Haynesville, Taylor's Mills, Pleasant Grove and Hartford to Worthington, 51 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Cloverport every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Worthington next day by 12 noon.  
Leave Worthington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3299. From Hawesville to Nottsville, 20 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Nottsville same day by 11 a m.  
Leave Nottsville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Hawesville same day by 7 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3300. From Hawesville to Viles, 15 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Viles same day by 12 noon.  
Leave Viles every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Hawesville same day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3301. From Hartford to Peyton's, 15 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hartford every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Peyton's same day by 12 noon.  
Leave Peyton's every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3302. From Greenville, by Mill Port, Bremen, Worthington, Runsey and Long Falls Creek to Owensboro' 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Greenville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Owensboro' next day by 9 a m.  
Leave Owensboro' every Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Greenville next day by 7 p m.  
3303. From Greenville to Elkton, 21 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Greenville every Monday at 6

a m, arrive at Elkton same day by 5 p m.  
Leave Elkton every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m.  
3304. From Russellville by Allensville, Hindensville and Graysville to Clarksville, Tenn., 35 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.  
Leave Russellville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 8 p m.  
Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 2 p m.  
3305. From Russellville by Elkton, Hopkinsville, Oakland, Princeton, Fredonia, Midway and Salem to Smithland, 101 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.  
Leave Russellville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 7 p m, and at Smithland next days by 9 p m.  
Leave Smithland every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 6 n m, and at Russellville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by 2 p m.  
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail daily between Russellville and Hopkinsville, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.  
3306. From Russellville, by Greenville, McNary's, Madisonville, Providence, Carlo, Bardley, and Sulphur Springs, to Morganfield, 97 miles and back twice a week in stages. One of the weekly trips to be performed by way of Providence and Bardley, and one by way of Carlo and Sulphur Springs.  
Leave Russellville every Monday and Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Morganfield every Wednesday and Sunday by 9 p m.  
Leave Morganfield every Tuesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Russellville every Thursday and Tuesday by 10 a m.  
3307. From Elkton, by Penbrooke and Trenton, to Graysville, 22 miles and back once a week; also from Elkton to Trenton, 10 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Elkton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Graysville same day by 11 a m.  
Leave Graysville every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Elkton same day by 7 p m.  
Additional mail between Elkton and Trenton:  
Leave Elkton every Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Trenton same day by 14 p m.  
Leave Trenton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Elkton same day by 4 p m.  
3308. From Elkton, by Hopper's Tan Yard, Fruit Hill, Harrison's Tan Yard, and Clark's, to Madisonville, 51 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Elkton every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville next day by 8 a m.  
Leave Madisonville every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Elkton next day by 5 p m.  
3309. From Hopkinsville, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Te., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's to Nashville, 10 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.  
Leave Hopkinsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 n m, arrive at Nashville same days by 12 night.  
Leave Nashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 7 p m.  
3310. From Hopkinsville, by Mantua, Lafayette, and Green Tree Grove, Te., to Dover, 35 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Dover same day by 5 p m.  
Leave Dover every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same day by 5 p m.  
3311. From Hopkinsville, by New Design, Cadiz, Canton, and Penticost, to Wadesboro', 49 miles and back three times a week in stages.  
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 2 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same days by 10 p m.  
Leave Wadesboro' every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 2 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 10 p m.  
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail, daily, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.  
3312. From Hopkinsville, by William's to Madisonville, 31 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hopkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville next day by 8 a m.  
Leave Madisonville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 11 a m.  
3313. From Princeton to Eddyville, 12 miles and back three times a week in stages.  
Leave Princeton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Eddyville same days by 11 a m.  
Leave Eddyville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Princeton same days by 6 p m.  
3314. From Princeton, by White's Mills and McGary's, to Madisonville, 28 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Princeton every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville same day by 5 p m.  
Leave Madisonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Princeton same day by 5 p m.  
3315. From Princeton to Cadiz, 20 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Princeton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Cadiz same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Cadiz every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Princeton same day by 6 p m.  
3316. From Eddyville, by Collier's Mills, Wadesboro', Williston, Chitten-

den, and McGowan's Te., to Paris, 60 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Eddyville every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Paris next day by 2 p m.  
Leave Paris every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Eddyville next day by 2 p m.  
3317. From Fredonia by Willow Grove, Camp Creek, and Cypress to Morganfield, 33 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Fredonia every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morganfield same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Morganfield every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Fredonia same day by 4 p m.  
3318. From Fredonia by Cross Keys and Patton's Retreat to Equality, Ill., 46 miles and back twice a week.  
Leave Fredonia every Sunday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Equality same days by 9 p m.  
Leave Equality every Monday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Fredonia same days by 9 p m.  
3319. From Salem by Berry's Ferry to Golconda, Ill., 16 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Golconda same day by 2 p m.  
Leave Golconda every Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 7 p m.  
3320. From Smithland by Wylie to Wadesboro', 33 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Smithland every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Wadesboro' every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Smithland same day by 6 p m.  
3321. From Smithland by Paducah, Wilmington, and Humphrey's Creek to Caledonia, Ill., and back three times a week between Smithland and Paducah, 15 miles, and once a week the residue of the route, 36 miles.  
Leave Smithland every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Paducah same days by 10 a m.  
Leave Paducah every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 12 noon, arrive at Smithland same days by 5 p m.  
Leave Paducah every Thursday at 11 n m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 3 p m.  
Leave Caledonia every Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Paducah next day by 3 p m.  
3322. From Wadesboro' by Bremen, Mayfield, Dublin, and Clinton to Columbus, 55 miles and back three times a week in stages.  
Leave Wadesboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Columbus same days by 10 p m.  
Leave Columbus every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same days by 10 p m.  
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail, daily, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.  
3323. From Wadesboro' by Belgrade and Humility to Mouth of Sandy, 27 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Wadesboro' every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Mouth of Sandy every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same day by 6 p m.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3324. From Mayfield by Connersville, Felicity, Arlington, Morristown, and Muncie to Mill's Point, 46 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Mayfield every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mill's Point next day by 12 noon.  
Leave Mill's Point every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mayfield next day by 12 noon.  
3325. From Paducah by Lovelaceville, Wilson's Creek, Mayfield, Pleasant Hill, Fisher's Mills, Marion, Tenn., Naples, Ky., Pleasant View, Tenn., to Paris 74 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Paducah every Monday at 4 n m, arrive at Paris every Wednesday by 12 noon.  
Leave Paris every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Paducah every Saturday by 6 p m.  
3326. From Columbus by Clinton and Felicity to Paris, Tenn., 61 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Columbus every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Paris next day by 6 p m.  
Leave Paris every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbus next day by 6 p m.  
3327. From Columbus to Mill's Point 18 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Columbus every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mill's Point same day by 8 p m.  
Leave Mill's Point every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbus same days by 12 noon.  
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.  
3327. From Paducah by Duke-ton, Tenn., and Harmony to Dresden, 23 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Paducah every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Dresden same day by 6 a m.  
Leave Dresden every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Paducah same day by 3 p m.  
NOTES.  
1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.  
2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:  
"The undersigned guaranty that if this bid for carrying the mail from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed."  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 1837.  
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a Postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guaranties are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.  
3. This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, rail-road companies, or any other companies or persons whatever.  
4. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will be held responsible on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.  
5. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post office; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing like extension to the contractors.  
6. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed,

when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.  
6. He may discontinue, or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of stock and carriers.  
7. He may in case of failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be injured, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, where the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a dependent mail.  
8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.  
9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.  
10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.  
11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an unauthorized person, who may not have of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor a request of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, either may cause a person who may be a party thereto, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will make the matter. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the unauthorized person to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the unauthorized person shall be considered null and void.  
12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from entering into a contract for the transportation of the mail by any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give, or perform, any consideration, or to do, any thing, which ever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.  
13. On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or cars, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no discontinuance of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.  
14. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of \_\_\_\_\_," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbs.  
AMOS KENDALL.  
Post Office Department,  
June 6, 1837.  
APPENDIX.  
Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices, at a sum to be named, and subject to the condition of not exceeding the net proceeds of the office.  
IN KENTUCKY.  
Bradfordville to be supplied from Lebanon, 8 miles and back once a week.  
Corry's to be supplied from Wilsonville, 5 miles and back once a week.  
Grass Hill to be supplied from Ghent, 6 miles and back once a week.  
Higbee's Store to be supplied from Keene, 7 miles and back once a week.  
Keyburg to be supplied from Marens, Te., 4 miles and back once a week.  
Martinville to be supplied from Allen's Springs, 6 miles and back once a week.  
McGee's Mills to be supplied from Taylorsville, 6 miles and back once a week.  
Miller's Mills to be supplied from Oak Grove, 7 miles and back once a week.  
Reveriesons to be supplied from Bradfordville, 12 miles and back once a week.  
Salmon to be supplied from Lebanon, 15 miles and back once a week.  
Terre Salto to be supplied from Manchester, 6 miles and back once a week.  
Wilsonville to be supplied from Shelbyville, 12 miles and back once a week.  
TO THE AFFLICTED.  
WM. ADAIR'S  
UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT  
TRUSS.  
THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the *Hernia*, *Rupture*, or what is commonly called *Bulging*, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.  
George Crow, 62 years, Fleming county, Ky. Irish Phlegm, do.  
John Moore's, 60 years, do. do. do.  
A. Sykes, Nicholas county, do. do. do.  
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Reuben, Mason county.  
John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.  
P. Daniel Clark's two sons, Mason county. William Willoughby, do. do.  
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.  
Mrs. Funn's black boy, Fayette county. Jno. Storey, 62 years, Georgetown Ky. — Moffitt's son, Washington county.  
Jas. W. Wiley's black man, Bourbon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.  
— Cahill's son, Mason county.  
The above cases have all been cured, their certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.  
Letters addressed to me at *Shenene Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.  
JAMES L. HICKMAN.  
June 17, 1837—35—15.  
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.  
I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 5/8 ACRES, and situated due west of the Courthouse, on the City's road, (Main Cross Street) binding near one hundred acres on each side. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c. all of brick, and a new good Stable, Corn-cub, &c. with 15 feet of the house is a well of never failing water, with a pump, if there is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with rights reserved, and the balance in two or more lots, if desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.  
JAMES L. HICKMAN.  
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-41  
(57-Intelligence, &c.)